

FINANCE

Bill of the Senate Elucidated by Aldrich.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

When Discussion of the Bill May be Resumed.

DEBATE ON PHILIPPINES

Liability to Break Out on Tuesday Upon Beveridge's and Pettigrew's Antagonistic Resolutions.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In accordance with the notice previously given by him, Senator Aldrich today opened the discussion of the financial bill with the explanation of a substitute for the house bill. The subject was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript. It was delivered in clear and distinct language, but without any effort at oratory. Senators present gave him careful attention but no one interrupted him with questions or otherwise during the delivery nor did any one manifest a disposition to reply after he had concluded. After Mr. Aldrich concluded, the senate adjourned until Monday for the purpose, it is understood, of giving those who may wish to reply to the Rhode Island senator an opportunity for presentation of the subject. Senator Pettigrew's resolution concerning the Philippine war went over until Monday, when, it is understood, some senators will be asked to be heard on the Philippine question. Senator Beveridge also gave notice of a speech for Tuesday on the Philippine question, prefacing his notice with a resolution declaring his own position on the subject. At the opening of today's session Mr. Beveridge presented his resolution, which follows:

"That the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand."

Mr. Beveridge asked that the resolution be put upon the table until next Tuesday when he would speak upon it.

Mr. Cullom, from the committee on foreign relations, reported and the bill pending a government for the Hawaiian Islands, with amendments.

A message from the president was read, transmitting the testimony taken by the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war by the war department.

The Pettigrew resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for the report of Admiral Dewey in April, 1898, in which the admiral said he could take Manila at any time, went over, under objection by Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.), offered a resolution, which was adopted, reducing the mileage fees to be paid witnesses in cases before the senate, to \$12 per day while in attendance, and actual traveling expenses. This will reduce the amount for witnesses in the Clark case about one half.

Mr. Allen's resolution calling for correspondence between the treasury department and the National City bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York was agreed to with modifications.

The consideration of Mr. Pettigrew's resolution concerning the advances reported to have been made by Aguinaldo through General Torres to General Otis at the beginning of hostilities in the Philippines was postponed until Monday.

A brief explanation of his attitude upon the contest of Mr. Quay for a seat in the senate was made by Mr. Hoar. He said he had received numerous letters urging him not to vote for the seating of Mr. Quay upon the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, on the ground of charges against the personal character of Mr. Quay. Mr. Hoar referred to the fact that he had frequently investigated the subject of the right of a governor to fill a vacancy and to numerous speeches and reports he had made in support of the theory. It was not to be expected that the senators sitting here as judges could change their convictions on great public questions upon such appeals. Such requests he considered in the nature of appeals to him to stuff a ballot box and make false returns simply because the petitioners think someone else should be appointed. He hoped his explanation would be sufficient reply to the writers of the letters.

Mr. Pettigrew called up the bill providing for a settlement of the accounts of the national treasury with the public and states under the law granting 3 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the states, and extending this provision so as to make it cover the lands embraced in Indian and military reservations. Mr. Pettigrew stated that the passage of the bill would require the payment of about \$12,000,000 by the national government. Mr. Berry antagonized the measure, charging that its passage would involve the wasting of public money and would be unfair and unjust to the states in which there were no Indian reservations. On motion of Mr. Berry, the bill was amended, at 4.20 a. m. as not to apply to reservation lands. It was then committed to the committee on public lands.

The senate then, at 1:55 p. m., took up the financial bill and Mr. Aldrich addressed the senate on this bill as follows:

"Mr. President: I propose to submit at this time a brief explanation of the substitute to house bill No. 1 and to state some of the reasons which led a majority of the committee of finance to recommend its adoption by the senate.

"The general purpose of the bill is to declare anew that gold is the monetary standard of the United States; to establish confidence in the intention and ability of our government to give the greatest possible measure of stability in value for securing for it at all times means for purchasing power with gold; and to lighten in every possible way the burdens imposed upon taxpayers by exist-

ing public obligations to strengthen the public credit.

"The first section contains a clear and definite declaration that the gold dollar is and shall continue to be the standard unit of value; a new and more emphatic pledge on the part of the United States that all forms of money it may issue or coin shall be at all times maintained at an equality of value with the gold coin adopted as the standard, and a specific provision that United States notes and treasury notes shall, upon presentation at the treasury, be redeemed in standard gold coin.

"These several declarations embody in new and more positive terms the law and the practice in this respect as interpreted and carried out in the administration of the treasury department since the resumption of specie payments. The act of February 12, 1875, made the gold dollar the sole unit of value, and no serious attempt has been made in the twenty-seven years which have elapsed since that act was passed, to take away from our gold coinage this important function.

"I have recited the provisions of these several acts that it may appear that no departure is intended by this bill from the public policy which was adopted years ago and has been consistently adhered to through successive administrations.

"In the consideration of this section I do not overlook the fact that before this discussion is over we are sure to be confronted with the charge made by the senators on the other side of the chamber that by our re-affirmation of the gold standard we have deliberately abandoned the position which the Republican party and the country have heretofore taken in favor of international bimetalism. The charge is not in accordance with the facts.

"The bill now before the senate contains no disavowal of the position heretofore taken upon the question of international bimetalism, and places no obstacles in the way of its accomplishment in the future. If it is possible to secure permanence of relative value to gold and silver coins with the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, this permanence can only be secured by concurrent action of all the leading commercial nations."

Mr. Aldrich said that the Democrats, while maintaining the friends of bimetalism, have for the past four years been engaged in a crusade in behalf of the single standard of silver, in a serious attempt to place the money and business of the country upon a silver basis; that the assertion that the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the historical ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of other nations on earth, will be the supreme issue in 1900, as it was in 1896, has not been contradicted.

"No sane man can be found, outside of the ranks of the small band of bold, able and aggressive leaders who at present dominate the policy of the Democratic party, who believes for an instant that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will raise the value of silver bullion from its current commercial price to its mint price measured with relation to gold.

"The Democratic advocates of free coinage are not in any sense bimetalists, but silver monometallists of the most pronounced type.

"The second section provides for a reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold to secure the prompt and certain redemption of outstanding United States notes and treasury notes. This fund is increased fifty millions over that which is now held by the treasury for redemption purposes. That this amount of \$150,000,000 can be held without embarrassment to the treasury will be evident when we consider that the total amount of gold in the treasury on the first of November, 1899, exclusive of the amount held to pay gold certificates, was \$232,000,000, and the available cash balance, including the gold reserve was \$238,000,000.

"This section makes it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to replenish the reserve fund from time to time by the use of the notes redeemed. This may do by exchanging the notes for any gold in the general fund of the treasury; or any which may be deposited by the treasury or sub-treasury; or he may use the notes for securing gold coin under the provisions of section 350 of the revised statutes. In case all of these methods shall fail and the gold in the fund shall fall below \$100,000,000, then it becomes his duty to sell United States bonds, the proceeds to be used to restore the fund to the minimum amount of \$100,000,000. This section also provides for the exchange of gold for an equal amount of notes which have been redeemed from the reserve fund. The committee, having in view the rapid increase in the gold production of the world and the equally rapid increase in the available stock of gold in this country, are of the opinion that it will be at any time necessary to sell bonds under the provisions of this section."

Mr. Aldrich quoted statistics on the gold production to show that there will be no difficulty in securing by use of notes the gold which will be necessary to maintain the fund at its maximum amount.

"In considering questions affecting the adequacy and use of the gold reserve, we are bound to inquire into the ability of the treasury to maintain an equality of value between the silver dollar and silver certificate, and the gold dollar, without provision for direct exchangeability. Our own experience and that of other countries, notably France and Germany, clearly prove that it is possible to keep in circulation at a parity of value with gold a large but limited amount of legal tender silver, or notes based upon such silver, without any provision for a compulsory redemption in gold.

"The amount of silver certificates in circulation on the first of December, 1899, was \$34,232,800 and of standard silver dollars \$2,722,404, a total of \$36,955,204. This amount will be gradually increased by the silver coinage which will take place under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1898. Both silver dollars and silver certificates are by law receivable for all public dues, and as long as the ordinary receipts of the government are more than \$30,000,000 per annum, it is evident that silver certificates are not likely to go to a discount. The government itself, in the absence of a positive injunction, would be bound to maintain the value of this form of currency through the ordinary business channels of exchange, for self-protection.

"The committee do not suggest any change in the status of the silver dollar or the silver certificate. We do not propose to take away from silver any of

MOBILITY

British Forces are Attaining Will All be Needed.

BOER WORKS COVER MILES

Germany Ready to Explode Over Ship Seizures.

London, Jan. 5.—(G. A. M.)—This morning's news throws no further light upon the war situation. The exact position at Molento and Cypergat is not yet clear, but in any case these little engagements are of small importance beyond proving that the British forces are beginning to attain a greater degree of mobility.

It is fully expected that next week will see a heavy battle on the Tugela river, which is now the real pivot of the campaign. The Boers appear to be working incessantly with shovel and pick.

Lord Methuen's cavalry scouting has developed the fact that the Boers' entrenchments extend some forty miles, far overlapping the British positions and making flank attacks exceedingly difficult. It is also affirmed that the Boer trenches confronting General Buller stretch away some seventeen miles, and that work upon them is pushed unremittingly. While the advance is delayed, flank movements are rendered most difficult, because long marches are not done with celerity and it is hard to time an attack with certainty.

The extent of the Dutch rising may now be measured by taking a line from Perieska, on the west, to Herschel or Barkley on the east. Along the whole of this line, except at points actually occupied by the British, the population seems to be for the most part hostile.

New recruits are being built at Kimberley, and seventeen miles of works now encompass the town.

The admiralty program embraces the stationing of small squadrons at Durban, Simons Bay, Port Elizabeth, Lourenco Marques, St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands, and Cape Town, and sending an additional ship or two to Aden. It is announced that Great Britain's agents and detectives are secretly watching all Italian ports.

It now appears that it is John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who has been given command of a squadron of the South African light horse. Lord Roslyn has thrown up his engagement at the court theatre in order to join the yeomanry. The offer of Lord Lytton to provide at his own expense a completely equipped hospital for use in South Africa has been accepted.

The war office has invited Sir William Thomas to accept the post of chief surgeon to the forces in South Africa, instead of consulting surgeon.

THE KANZLER UNLOADS AT NAPLES
Rome, Jan. 4.—The German steamer Kanzler, under the Dutch and Russian Red Cross detachments for the Transvaal on board, discharged a quantity of her cargo at Naples today as it was contraband of war. The Kanzler belongs to the same company as the Bundesrath and General.

DETENTION OF THE GENERAL
Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Imperial Mail steamer General has been detained at Aden, occupied by British troops, with the object of searching her cargo, which is to be discharged. The General is owned by the German East African line, the owners of the Bundesrath, previously captured by the British cruiser Magicienne off Delagoa Bay.

Hamburg, Jan. 4.—Although the manifest of the German steamer General, seized at Aden, shows there was no war material on board, she was compelled to discharge her cargo.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The seizure of the Imperial steamer General has considerably aggravated the situation here, and the indignation against England is being kindled. The government is still earnestly endeavoring to preserve correct official relations, but England will do well to hasten to make the amende honorable to Germany. An absolutely reliable authority the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Emperor William is now thoroughly aroused by the repeated seizures of vessels not one of which, he has been assured, is guilty of carrying contraband. He regards the seizures as high-handed proceedings which England would not have dared to undertake if the German navy were more powerful than it is. His majesty is said to be particularly incensed, because information has reached him showing that the seizures were not due to the blundering of British naval officers, but to strict orders from headquarters which the officers are merely carrying out. He has therefore instructed Count Von Buelow, the foreign secretary, to demand exact and full reparation for the outrage done to the German flag. No answer that is considered satisfactory has yet been received from London and, according to advice here, none is to be expected for several days longer. Today's news, however, induced the German government to send another and more strongly worded protest to London.

Significant of the intensity of Germany's indignation against England in this matter is a declaration published today by the German colonial society, among whose 30,000 members are a number of reigning German princes, which says: "England's recent proceedings against German vessels are an outrage. The fact remains that the small republic of England people feel for Germany because of her deficiency in naval power has taken such deep root that the commanders of English warships hasten to commit breaches of international rights so long as only Germany is thereby touched. This lack of fair to touch the German flag must be thoroughly and speedily cured."

Indignation meetings have been called by branches of the colonial society. The German press, with hardly an exception, thunders against England. Even the semi-official Berliner Post says: "It cannot be denied that the indignation aroused by the willfulness of the seizure by British commanders is spreading in wider and wider circles."

Vienna, Jan. 4.—Diplomats here seem to consider that Great Britain ought not to have searched a German steamer in the Suez canal. The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says: "It looks as if Great

DRAWING

Names for Contest Committees in Kentucky

FAVORS THE DEMOCRATS

Governor Committee Is Democratic Ten to One.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 4.—The joint legislative committee which are to sit in the contests for governor and lieutenant governor were drawn by lot as provided by law today. A lucky star presided over the drawing of the contests, as the drawing resulted in giving them ten out of the eleven members of the committee on governor's contest and nine out of eleven on the lieutenant governor's contest.

The committee to hear the governorship contest is as follows: Senators Frazier, Allen and Crenshaw and Representatives Hickman, Berry, Finn, Rennie, Sledge, Lyon and Barton, all Democrats, and Yarberry, Republican.

In the lieutenant governor's contest the names drawn were Senators Harrell, Coleman and Watson and Representatives Crawford, Alexander, Barnd, Ball, Holland and Sharp, Democrats, and Representatives Reed and Lilly, Republicans. The house members of these two committees were sworn in tonight and it is probable that the joint committee will organize and get down to work taking evidence tomorrow.

In the drawing over the formation of the legislative contested election committee the results were somewhat more evenly divided. In the case of the two senatorial contests the Republicans got only one member out of nine on each committee but in the house they got majorities on ten out of the eighteen committees which will try contests.

The senate completed its drawing at the morning session and the only incident connected with it was when Senator Hoar, Republican, objected to Senator Goebel's name being placed in the box, and Senator Hoar said:

"Under the law, the names of all senators present must be placed in the box, but I beg to assure the senator that if my name should be drawn out, I, of course, will not serve."

The house was occupied until late in the evening with the drawing of the legislative committees and there was nothing noteworthy in the proceedings until after the governorship committee had been announced and just before the drawing of the committee on the lieutenant governor's contest. Representative Haswell, leader of the Republican minority, charged Chief Clerk Ed. O. Leigh with manipulating the ballots so as to give the Democrats the advantage. Haswell and Representative Barry, representing the Republicans, stood at the clerk's desk as the names of the members were placed in the box, and when the last name was placed in it Haswell walked to his seat and addressed the house, charging that Leigh had, in placing the names in the box, systematically thrown the names of the Democratic members on the right side of the box and in like manner had thrown the names of the Republicans to the left. He said he did not know how it happened that the Democrats got such a majority on the governor's contest committee, but he charged that Leigh had manipulated the ballots so as to give the Democrats the advantage. Haswell and Representative Barry, representing the Republicans, stood at the clerk's desk as the names of the members were placed in the box, and when the last name was placed in it Haswell walked to his seat and addressed the house, charging that Leigh had, in placing the names in the box, systematically thrown the names of the Democratic members on the right side of the box and in like manner had thrown the names of the Republicans to the left. He said he did not know how it happened that the Democrats got such a majority on the governor's contest committee, but he charged that Leigh had manipulated the ballots so as to give the Democrats the advantage.

POISON

From the Original Adams-Cornish Package

MANIPULATED IN COURT

By a Chemist, Who Shows its Fine Color Effects.

PAYING TELLER TESTIFIES

To Mollieux's Authorship of Writings Involving Mollieux-Chesborough Marriage Certificate.

New York, Jan. 4.—Interest did not lag for a moment today in the trial of Rudolph B. Mollieux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. Three of the witnesses called gave testimony concerning the attack of Henry C. Barnett, who died at the Knickerbocker Athletic club in the fall of 1898, and who, the prosecution claims, was poisoned by cyanide of mercury contained in Kurnow powder. The prosecution was also enabled to introduce the marriage certificate of Rudolph B. Mollieux and Blanche Chesborough, the alleged purpose of offering it being to fix the age of Mollieux. In one of the letters asking for a patent medicine, signed "H. C. Barnett," the writer gave his name. It corresponded with that in the certificate, but did not answer for Barnett. A witness testified as to the effort by Mollieux to have Cornish disciplined by the Knickerbocker Athletic club, and a bank teller identified the poison-package address and the "Barnett" and "Cornish" letters as all written by Mollieux. All the testimony today strengthened the prosecution's case except that Barnett's attending physician, while conceding that there had been mercurial poisoning, insisted that the cause of death was heart failure following diphtheria. He was asked: "You have no doubt that Barnett's death was due to diphtheria?" and replied: "I am just as sure as I can be that Barnett's death was due to diphtheria, with symptoms of mercurial stomatitis."

Guy R. E. Ellison, a chemist, testified that he had reserved some of the mysterious powder taken from the box in Barnett's room and sent to his office for the powder and for the apparatus to analyze it. He made the analysis, turned over the powder to the jury. He placed a part of the powder in a test tube and poured some muriatic acid on top of it. The fumes of hydrocyanic acid then rose in the air and the liquid became perfectly white. Then the witness took up a small portion of the test tube and emptied it into the test tube. The liquid first turned orange, then gradually turned darker, until it was bright red. "This," said the witness, "is red mercuric iodide."

Then the recorder asked for the tube and it was passed up to him. He held it aloft and looked through it. As the recorder held it the liquid changed. It became white at the bottom and turned lighter at the top. Later the witness turned it red like the rest of the fluid, showing, the witness said, that mercury was present.

Charles C. Hughes, a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, testified that he had reported to Mollieux a statement made by Cornish that he (Mollieux) had made money by selling liquor in a disreputable way.

"What did Mollieux say?"

"He said it was an outrage, and that an employee should not be allowed to make such statements."

Witness then told how Mollieux complained to the board of governors of the club of Cornish slandering him and also complained of the condition of the bath, which were under Cornish's charge.

When Mollieux left the stadium and passed around behind the jury box Mollieux turned around in his seat and bowed and smiled at him with a great show of cordiality. Hughes returned his bow and smiled at the defendant as he walked to his seat among the spectators.

Joseph Farrell, a Newark policeman, testified to meeting and speaking to Mollieux on December 21, 1898, in Newark, where the store of Harbinger & Co., where the silver bottle-bulb that contained the poison received by Cornish is supposed to have been purchased.

Gilbert B. Bayers, paying teller of the National Bank and Leather bank, was positive in his identification of the poison package address, the address of Mollieux, and the "Barnett" and "Cornish" letters as having been written by the same person. He had studied the handwriting for two weeks, he said, and began the studying by looking at Mollieux in person. "I have to be very careful," said the witness, "for the paying out of thousands of dollars rests on my judgment. I have examined these writings and am very sure that my opinion is correct. All the writings are very much alike. The signatures are very transparent."

Court adjourned until tomorrow, when it is expected that Joseph Koch, the letter man, will identify Mollieux as his patron.

DEROULEDE TO BE BANISHED

With Two Others, for Ten Years—Guerin Gets Ten Years in Prison.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The high court (senate) opened its public session today, the president of that body, M. Fallieres, read the decisions which had been reached yesterday. The prisoners who were acquitted thereupon arose and shook hands with Mm. Deroquide, Buffet and Guerin. Then, raising various shouts, they left the hall. The court afterwards entered on a secret session during which it condemned Mm. Buffet and Deroquide and Marquis De Lur-Saluces to ten years' banishment. M. Guerin was sentenced to ten years' confinement in a fortified place.

M. Deroquide, still sick from his illness, entered the hall looking on M. Fallieres's arm. Among the public were M. Deroquide's daughter and brother, and quite a number of open friends of the prisoner. After the reading of yesterday's decisions, M. Fallieres ordered the expulsion of the men acquitted, and the public prosecutor asked for the application of sentences against the convicted. M. Buffet's counsel, M. Norman, followed in behalf of his client and began to expatiate on the latter's sentiments, when M. Fallieres stopped him and told the lawyer to keep to the question of the sentence.

"Well," said M. Norman, "strike my client, so that the court may judge the extent of the hate and fear which animate you."

M. Fallieres interrupted counsel, saying: "You are insulting the court."

M. Norman rejoined: "M. Buffet leaves this court greater than when he entered it and he will become greater still in prison."

M. Buffet then said: "You have dealt me a blow. Thank you. You have condemned the government twelve times, and I thank you twelve times. I do not want to benefit by the Berenger law. If there were street demonstrations tomorrow I would take part in them. I do not want pity or indulgence."

M. Deroquide then rose and said: "Since you have coupled me with the valiant royalist, Buffet, and the courageous anti-Semite, Guerin, I will share their pain. But however hard may be the sentence, however distant the exile, which is even more cruel for me a patriot and a soldier, I will return."

When the justice returns, I shall be free when justice becomes free, I am here by Lohse's order. Strike me, then. Accomplish the act which will remain an indelible shame on the history of the parliament. Vive l'armee nationale! Vive la republique du peuple!"

M. Deroquide was listened to in profound silence, but his moderate utterances caused a great sensation.

M. Guerin said he did not wish to make any further defense. He said he would not utter a word of repentance or appeal for indulgence, adding: "However hard my trials and sufferings, I will say to my friends: 'Courage!'"

M. Deroquide arose again and said: "I desire for the first time to shake hands with these men. I met them here and I have learned to esteem them."

M. Deroquide then shook hands with Mm. Buffet and Guerin.

M. Buffet cried: "This is the first and perhaps the last time."

M. Guerin said: "It is the first time we are in agreement."

M. Deroquide shouted, sarcastically: "Yes, here is the conspiracy."

The secret session then began and the sentences were announced later.

There were a few cries of "Vive Deroquide" and "A bas Lohse" from the audience after the sentences were pronounced, but the demonstration was quite insignificant. Although the anti-Semite press is making a fuss over the outcome, the tactics of the anti-Semites is shown by the sensational caption "Murder of Deroquide." In the afternoon organ La Cocarde, which secured a few purchasers, was very sure that its opinion is correct. All the writings are very much alike. The signatures are very transparent."

Court adjourned until tomorrow, when it is expected that Joseph Koch, the letter man, will identify Mollieux as his patron.

DR. SHENCK IS DISCREDITED

His Medical Neighbors Get Him Home and the Quackery.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The medical faculty at the University of Vienna, and president of the Entomological Institute, who nearly a year ago published a book in which he claimed that after twenty years of experiment he had discovered the secret of exterminating an influence over all male and female insects by the use of the "Shenck" method, has been publicly rebuffed from the minister of the interior to refuse on a pension, as the result of a decision by the Vienna medical faculty for the dismissal of the alleged discovery as a form of self-deception.

Dr. Shenck, who was a member of the faculty, had been a member of the faculty for many years, and his discovery had been the subject of much discussion and controversy. The faculty had been asked to consider his discovery and to decide whether it was a genuine discovery or a form of self-deception. The faculty had decided that it was a form of self-deception, and had refused to grant him a pension. The minister of the interior had been asked to grant him a pension, but had refused to do so. The faculty had then decided to publish a book in which they claimed that they had discovered the secret of exterminating an influence over all male and female insects by the use of the "Shenck" method. The book had been published, and had been the subject of much discussion and controversy. The faculty had then decided to publish a book in which they claimed that they had discovered the secret of exterminating an influence over all male and female insects by the use of the "Shenck" method. The book had been published, and had been the subject of much discussion and controversy. The faculty had then decided to publish a book in which they claimed that they had discovered the secret of exterminating an influence over all male and female insects by the use of the "Shenck" method. The book had been published, and had been the subject of much discussion and controversy.